bill professed to carry out the declarations of the Democratic platform a platform which demanded the repeal of the "Sherman law," This name was a misnomer, for Mr. Sherman never liked the bill himwas one good reason why a Democratic House should was one given the stand by it and sustain it. The proposed bill was a monstrosity, yielding to the National banks further privileges and defeating the monetization of silver in behalf of gold gamblers and speculators.

When the Democratic party went before the people it said that the sliver question was nothing in com parison with the tariff question. The latter was the overshadowing paramount is ne which the people had to face. But as soon as the election was over, nothing was heard of the Committee on Ways and Means; it had absolutely subsided. (Laughter.) The tariff question had been relegated to the rear. The Democrati party had betrayed every promise made to the American people on the tariff and silver questions; and up to this moment the people had been deceived in the last election. (Laughter and applause.) It had promised first of all a reduction of the tariff and had sent the silver question to the rear. Let the silver question go until the tariff was revised. There was no hand in all of this Government strong enough to thrust this matter in the House and to keep the Dem ocratic party from uniting on the sliver question; nor was there a hand in the Government strong enough to compel the repeal of this law-the so-called Silver law—until some other measure was instituted equally satisfactory or better, to take its place. (Applause.) He gave notice that the Democratic party might be disrupted and all reforms might be defeated, but no proposition solely in favor of Wall Street could pass a Democratic House a Democratic House. (Applause.) His Eastern Democratic friends were thrusting this matter into the face of the Democrats of the West and South. They could continue to thrust the question until they made a division here that would never be healed. (Applause.) He defied the House to demonetize silver and go back

to the infamous legislation of 1873. Mr. Bartine said that the bill would never come to

 vote if he could prevent it.
 Mr. Brynn opposed the bill. He also opposed closure. The Democratic party dare not go before the people refusing to adopt closure to pass a free silver bill, a tariff bill and a bill for the popular election of Senators, and then yielding to the dictates of the

money sharks of the country.

Mr. Walker was opposed to ordering the previous question. Let Congress repeal the Silver-Purchase law. Then it could meet foreign nations on a fair basis. 17 was the only road to bimetallism,

Mr. Springer said that he would vote against order e previous question. He had frequently voted sure. This was the first opportunity that the House had had to carry out one of the declarations of the Democratic platform.
"Where is the tariff!" shouted Mr. Bland; but Mr.

Springer's time having expired, he was unable to reply.

Mr. Reed said that the so-called Sherman act was a compromise measure, intended to stay for the time being a strong feeling which existed on the part of a good many citizens in favor of the free coinage of silver. There was now a change of conditions. The Sherman act seemed to be to-day one of the obstacles preventing bimetallism over the world. On the other band the constant increase of our currency, together with the efflux of gold, was producing another kind of fear-a fear in regard to the basis upon which our financial affairs were to be conducted. He did not fully share that fear himself.

He thought that the effinx of gold was the result of causes other than the Sherman act, although the possibility of the indefinite continuance of the Sherman act might have some influence upon the subject House was now to perform an act which would have a certain moral influence, though probably not a legislative influence, because there was another body whose rules were such that deliberation went on until deliberation ceased to be an absolute and unqualified advantage to the community. (Laughter.)

The gentleman from Nebraska (Mr. Bryan), he

sympathized with. That gentleman had been in the habit of listening to the shoutings of the Democratic party in favor of "free silver" and the "good of the people." Now the gentleman found that, in power, he Democratic party had not obeyed the everinsting the Democratic party had not obeyed the everthasting laws of common sense. (Laughter.) When the Democrats were in the minority they could throw their limbs about in all sorts of contortions, they could look any way that they thought beautiful. (Laughter.) But when they came into power they had to act according to the cternal verities; and it was going to be a great shock to the gentleman on every occasion. The roll-call was taken on ordering the previous question, and the vote was as follows:

Yeas Messrs, Abbott, Anderson, Allen, Antony, Arnold, Pabbott, Balley, Baker, Bankhead, Bartine, Beeman, Bel-knap, Beltzboover, Blanchard, Bland, Blount, Boatner, Browes, Breckiuridge of Arkansas, Bretz, Eroderick, Brookshire, Brown of Indiana, Bryan, Bughanan of Vir-ginia, Bullock, Bunn, Burrows, Butler, Bynum, Caminetti, Brookshire, Brown of Indiana, Bryan, Buchanan of Virginia, Bulhock, Bunn, Eurraws, Butler, Bynum, Caminetti, Capcheart, Clark of Wyoming, Charke of Alabama, Clover, Cobb of Alabama, Compon, Cooper, Cowles, ox of Tennesce, Crain, Crawford, Culberson, Davis, De Armand, Dockery, Dolliver, Dungan, Edmunds, Ellis, Enloe, Eees, Everett, Flick, Funston, Fyan, Gantz, Grady, Halvorson, Hatch, Haugen, Heard, Henderson of North Carolina, Herman, Hilbern, Holman, Hooker of Mississippi, Hooker of New-York, Hopkins of Illinois, Houk of Pennsylvania, Huil, Johnson of North Dakota, Johnston of South Caroline, Jolley, Jones, Kem, Kendall, Kribbs, Kyle, Lane, Lanham, Lawson of Virginia, Lawson of Georgia, Leviser of Virginia, Lester of Georgia, Levis, Lind, Livingston, Long, Loud, Mallery, Mansur, Martin, McCreary, McKeighan, McMillin, McRae, Montgomery, Moore, Moges, Norton, Oatos, O'Donnell, O'Ferrall, Otts, Owens, Parrett, Patterson of Tennessee, Patton, Paynter, Parson, Pelt, Perkins, Pickler, Pierce, Post, Price, Quackenbush, Richardson, Robertson, Sayers, Shell, Shively, Simpson, Smith, Snodgrass, Stephenson, Stewart of Texas, Stockdale, Stone of Kentucky, Sweet, Tarsney, Taylor of Illinois, Taylor of Tennessee, V. A. Taylor, Terry, Tillman, Townsend, Tucker, Turner, Turpin, Wasson, Weaver, Wheeler, White, Williams of North Carolina, Williams of Illinois, Wilson of Kentucky, Wilson of Missauri, Winn, Wise, Hopkins of Pennsylvania—152, Navat Measur.

of Missauri, Winn, Wise, Hopkins of Pennsylvania-152, Nayr-Messis, Amerman, Andrew, Bacon, Bentley, Berges, Bingham, Boutelle, Bowman, Brawley, Breckin-riage of Kenbucky, Brickner, Brosius, Brown of Maryland, Brunner, Buchanan of New-Jersey, Bunting, Busey, Bush-Brunner, Buchaoan of New-Jersey, Bushing, Busey, Bushinell, Cadmus, Caidwell, Campbell, Caruth, Castle, Catchings, Cate, Chipman, Claney, Cobb of Missouri, Coburn, Cockran, Cogswell, Coolidge, Coombs, Covert, Cox of New-York, Creeby, Cummings, Curtis, Cutting, Daizell, Dasiell, De Férest, Diegerson, Diffriey, Doan, Dunphy, Durborow, Ellott, English, Enochs, Fellows, Fitch, Fowler, Geary, Geissenhaimer, Gorman, Greenleaf, Grout, Hall, Hallowell, Hamilton, Hare, Harmer, Hurries, Hall, Hallowell, Hamilton, Hare, Harmer, Hurries, Harter, Hayes, Haynes, Hemphill, Herbert, Hitt, Hoar, Houk of Chio, Johnson of Indiana, Johnson of Ohio, Ketcham, Kilgore, Lagan, Lepham, Layton, Little, Lodge, Lynch, Magner, McAleer, McClellan, McGann, McKaig, McKinney, Meyer, Miller, Milliken, Mitchell, Morse, Mütchey, Kewburry, Ohliger, O'Neil of Massachusetts, O'Neill of Pennsylvania, Outhwalte, Payne, Pendleton, Powers, Raines, Randail, Rayner, Reed, Reyburn, Robinson of Pennsylvania, Rockwell, Rusk, Russell, Scott, Schull, Sècrley, Shoak, Snow, Sheriy, Spinager, Stahlnecker, Stevens, Steward of Illinois, C. W. Stone, W. A. Stone, Storer, Stott, Stump, J. D. Taylor, Tracey, Van Hern, Walker, Warner, Washington, Waugh, Weadock, Wheeler of Michigan, Wike of Illinois, Williams of Massachusetts, Wilson of Washington, Wilson of West Virginia, Wolvarton, Youmans and Baring-143.

The following pairs were announced: Messrs, Goodnight and Sandford, Forney and Henderson of Illinois, Branch and Rife, Bowden and O'Neili of Missouri, Lockwood and

and Rife, Bowden and O'Neili of Missouri, Lockwood and

and Rite. Bowden and O'Neili of Missouri. Lockwood and Henderson of Louisiana, Reiliy and Whiting, Pattison of Ohie and Wadsworth, Alexander and Page, Forman and Fithian, McLaurin and Sipe, Dixon and Wright.

When it was generally known that the sliver men had carried the day and o'dered the previous question, Mr. Williams, demanded a recapitulation of the vote; and, approaching the clerk's desk, asked him in a low tone to "go slow."

But Mr. Hopkins heard the whisper and protested against the advice given. He vehemently declared that the clerks should not be dictated to.

"You want a row!" said Mr. Tracy, good naturedly, taking Mr. Hopkins by the arm.

"Yes," replied Mr. Hopkins, with face relaxing into a smile, "I want a row."

Mr. Cox then moved to recommit the resolution to the Committee on Rules; and on a standing vote this was agreed to—150 to 83. The yeas and nays could not be ordered, owing to a lack of strength by its eppohents.

- CHILL'S INDEMNITY APPORTIONED. THE PANILIES OF RIGGIN AND TURNBULL TO

GET \$10,000 EACH.

Washington, Feb. 9 .- The Secretary of the Navy to day approved the findings in regard to the distribution of the Chilian award for the families of those killed and injured at Valporaiso, October 16, 1801, in the attack on the scamen of the Baltimore. The Board arranged the casualties into four classes, and as-

signed a proportionate amount of the \$75,000 as follows:

"To the families of those killed, namely, Charles W. figgin, boatswain's mate, and William Turnbull, coal cover, \$10,000 each. To those seriously injured: eremial Anderson, coal heaver, \$5,000: John Hamilton, carpenter's mate, \$5.000; John W. Talbot, seeman apprentice, \$4,000; John H. Davidson, landsman

nates medicinelly. In keeping with other luxuries, andy must be pleasantly acceptable in form, purely some in composition, truly beneficial in effect and y free from every objectionable quality. If really consults a physician; if constipated he uses the family is and very open of Figs.

## "HUNYADI" WATERS.

Paragraphs have recently appeared in some Newspapers here stating that a New York firm of mineral water desiers are the lessees in America of the Hunyadi Waters of Buda Pest, and respectively sole agents in the United States for the famous Hunyadi

springs of Hungary. These statements are ABSOLUTELY false, and the intention with which they are made

Before any Hunvadi Water was practically known in the United States, The Apollinaria Company, Limited, of London, widely and successfully introduced the Hunyadi Janoa Water, the Propeletor in Buda Pest of the Springs having entrusted to them, for a term of years still unexpired, the sole sale of this water in England and in all transmarine places. Hunyadi Janes Water having become very popular, quite a number of other Waters are now offered for sale, under names of which the word Hunyadi forms part, and in bottles, and with labels, closely resembling in appearance and color those long used for Hunyadi Janos Water.

The word "Hunyadi" having become a generic name for Hungarian littler Waters, good, bad, or indifferent, The Apollinaris Company affixed to the bottles of Hunyadi Janos, the Hungarian litter Water of which they have still the sole sale, a small Yellow Label with their Red Diamond, the object of this Trade Mark being ONLY to indicate to Public that the bottle so labelled is reld by The Apoilinaris Company, Limited.

Consumers, who desire to secure the Hun garian letter Water sold by The Ap-illinaris Company, are requested to see that the bottle bears the Red Diamond and they are cautioned against such absolutely false statements as those contradicted herein.

CHARLES GRAEF & CO., 32, Beaver-st., New-York,
Sole Agents in the United States and Canada
of The Apollinaris Company, Limited, London.

#3 000; George Panter, coal heaver, #2,500; William Lacey, coil beaver, P2,000; Herman Fredericks, seaman, \$1,500; Henry C. Jarrett, seaman, \$1,500 John McBride, oiler, \$1.500; John Butler, seaman, apprentic, \$1.500. To those assumined and detained in prison, eighteen in number, sums ranging from \$1,200 down to \$5.00. To those arrested or slightly injured, twenty-three in number, sums ranging from \$500 down to \$35.00.

AMENDING THE CAR-COUPLER BILL. THE TIME EXTENDED FOR THE APPLICATION OF THE DEVICES.

gton, Feb. 9 .- In the Senate to-day the un finished business was the Automatic Car Coupler bill. The question was on the amendment offered yesterday by Mr. Dolph to that offered by Mr. Mergan. Mr. Morgan's amendment requires the Attorney General to bring suft for the cond mination of the patent on an device that may be selected, and Mr. Dolph's in that no railroad company shall be required to use suc device until such condemnation has taken place.

The amendments and the bill itself were discuss at much length. The bill was supported by Messrs Falmer, Cullom and McPherson, and was opposed by Messrs, Mills, Morgan, Harris and Butler. Mr. Palmer asserted that there were no poor railroad companies in the country, a statement which was contradicted by Mr. Mills, who said that the railroad companies of Texas had been operated at an average loss of \$1,000,000 a year for the last ten years. Mr. Butlet thought that the Lift was a long step in the direction of paternalism, and that Congress might as well under take to legislate for miners and other dangerous occupations as for railroad employes.

Mr. Cullom moved to lay the Morgan and Dolph

amendments on the table. Carried-Yeas 36, navs 9. Mr. Brice offered an amendment prohibiting, after January 1, 1808, the use of any car equipped with couplers that required the person using or operating them to go between the cars—and Mr. McPherson expressed the opinion that the adoption of that amendment would meet the whole difficulty.

Mr. Brice withdrew his amendment in favor of onsuggested by Mr. Falmer, to strike out all of section 2 except the first sentence, which is to the effect that railroads must not use cars not equipped with uniform complers, coupling automatically by compact. Mr. Palmer's amendment was agreed to.

Mr. Entler offered two amendments, which were greed to, changing the date in the first section (when

agreed to, changing the date in the first section (when power driving wheel brakes must be used) from January 1, 1895, to 1898, and the date in the fourth section (when grab-frons or hand-holds in the ends and sides of cars must be provided) from July 1, 1893, to 1895.

Mr. Welcott resented, with much acerbity of manner, a criticism which Mr. Peder made of something which he had said the previous day. He utterly repudiated the idea of hostility to the farming classes or to the laboring classes, "The people to whom I referred," he said, "were the fraid and seum of the first prize for best shooting is a fine Remington." labor movement—men who are sometimes walking gates; men who are Socialist and Anarchist at tors, and men who, on the strength of the I movement, sometimes temperarily find public off (Sensation and laughter.) Without concluding the sideration of the bill the Senate adjourned.

MR. DEWAR AND THE WHISKEY TRUST. HE TELLS THE HOUSE COMMITTEE HOW MR GIESON WAS ARRESTED.

Trust was continued to-day, Mr. Dewar testifying further relative to his dealings with Mr. Gits n, secretary of the Distilling and Cattle Feeding Company. He had carried the "box" given him by Gibson two week-He remtiued in St. Paul two days, and on his return arote to Gibson stating that everything was all right To show that he had not lost interest in the matte Gibson urged him to hasten matters in Chicago and "let no opportunity slip." He went to Milwaukee. He did not see Gibson, and the day after he returned he surrendered the "box" given him by Gibson to the internal revenue authorities. Witness was instructed to write Gibson, stating that if he thought that the explosive and liquid were all right he would go ahead, and, if not, he would wait for a fresh supply of liquid. Gibson replied that he would be at the Grand Pacific the next morning. Gibson came and was ar rested before he entered the hotel, and taken to the marshal's office. He was released on ball that even ing. Witness had not seen him since. A bottle of the compound was found in Gibson's grip. Witner was not present at the test, but was informed that i was not explosive, but a combination of bisulphide of carbon and phosphorus that would give a flame. Its flame would explode the machine, shoot a hole through the cistern, release the alcohol or tigh-proof spirits, ignite them and cause an explosion.

Mr. Stockdale asked if his business with Gibson was all relative to the blowing-up of the Shufeldi

forks. He replied that it was. Mr. Buckanan asked if he had the "exhibitator He replied that he had not. It was in the hands of the internal revenue officers.

This finished Mr. Dewar's testimony, but he was in-structed to appear before the Committee next Monday, when it is expected that representatives of the Dis-filling and Cattle Feeding Company will be here and have a chance to cross-examine him.

THE LEGISLATIVE BILL PASSED.

AMENDMENTS TO STOP THE HONORS TO DEAD OFFICIALS OF THE GOVERNMENT.

Washington, Fcb. 9 .- The House went into Comthe Legislative Appropriation bill. On motion of Mr. Enloe, amendments were adopted providing that hereafter no buildings owned or used for public purpose shall be draped in mourning; that the Executive Departments of the Government shall not be closed as a mark of respect to the memory of any dead official of the United States, and prohibiting the use of any public funds for defraying the funeral expenses of any officer or employe of the Government. The proviso making it the duty of the heads of

he several executive departments, in the interest of public service, to require of all clerks and other em-ployes not less than eight hours of labor each day except Sundays and legal holidays, gave rise to a great deal of discussion, but no material change was

The committee then rose and reported the bill to the House. Mr. De Armond moved to recommit the bill to the Committee on Appropriations with in-structions to that committee to report it back with an amendment sriking out the appropriations for the Civil Service Commission. This was lost, 24 to 113, and the bill was passed.

NO MORE FOR RIVERS AND HARBORS. Washington, Feb. 9,-In the Senate to-day Mr. Frye, in reporting back adversely certain amendments re-ferred to the Committee on Commerce (proposing river and harbor appropriations), said that the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill already contained river and harbor appropriations to the amount of \$16,000,000 (ander

the continuing contract clause), and that the Com-mittee on Commerce could not recommend any further river and harber appropriations.

DEVELOPING THE LIBRARY SYSTEM.

PLANS ADOPTED BY THE REGENTS-CATHOLIC SUMMER SCHOOL CHARTERED.

Albany, Feb. 9 (Special).—The Board of Regents met to-day and considered plans for the development of the ibrary system of the State submitted to them by Melvil Dewey, the State Librarian. The Regents present were the Chancellor, Anson J. Upsen, and Martin I. Townsend, William L. Bostwick, Chauncey M. Dep w. Charles E. Fitch, Orvis H. Warren, White law Reid, Henry E. Turner, Hamilton Harris, Willard A. Cobb and T. Guilford Smith. The Legislature of 1892, upon the recommendation of the Beard of Regents, appropriated \$25,000 for the support of the libraries of the State. For many years the money are reprinted for libraries has been diverted to other purposes, such as the payment of teachers' salaries. The effect of this diversion of funds was that the former excellent school fibraries, and especially those in rural schools, where they were most needed, died out. No new books were purchased for them and the old ones were lost. The library law passed at the suggestion of the Regents a year ago is intended to revive into life these old libraries, and also encourage the establishment of public Hibraries in the various towns and cities of the State the Board of Regents have arranged to use a portion of the appropriation of \$25,000 in the direct encouragement of the foundation of libraries. They will appropriate \$200 for each such library if an equal amount is contributed by the town estab-lishing it, and will contribute yearly thereafter \$100 support. The establishment of the libraries and the methods to be used to encourage their foun-dation were thoroughly debated by the Regents at their meeting this afternoon. Resolutions were passed awarding regular charters for new libraries at Oneonta, Sing Sing, Addison and Catskill, and pro-visional charters were given for the establishment of libraries at East Chatham, Ballston and North Parma.

State Librarian Dewey exhibited to the Regents : "travelling library" of 100 volumes in a neat oak case, and stated that he now had ready twenty of case, and stated that he "There are ten different these "travelling libraries". There are ten different sets of books in these oak cases, and all of them bre modern, in excellent bindings, varied in their charneter, and are printed in excellent type on good paper. The cellection cost \$2,000. It is the puroose of the Regents and Mr. Dewey to send out these travelling libraries" from Albany to such places as establish new libraries, and to loan the State books for six months to each place. Already four-teen applications have been made for these "travel-

ing libraries."

The Board of Regents also took the interesting step of granting a charter to the "Catholic Summer School of America." This is to be similar in design to the famous summer school at Chantanqua. Already the school has held one session at New-Bedford, and it has been shown that it will be a successful experiment. Recently beautiful grounds on Lake Champlain near Plattsburg have been given to the school, and it is probable that it will hold its first session in New-

York State there in the coming summer.

The Regents made some conditional admissions of cademic schools at Allegany, Williamsville, Earlville, Hobart, New-Hartford and White Plains. The charters of two sham medical colleges were cancelled by the Regents. One was that institution known as the New-York College of Magnetics." The professors of this college, in Fourteenth st., New-York, hat every disease from which mankind suffers can se cured by the rays of the sun passing through various red, white and blue colored glasses. It took a student only three months to graduate from this institution and receive his diploma of "doctor." The other institution has had various fittes, the chief being the sourcons one of "University of America," and it granted diplomas to alleged doctors, havvers and artists. Both of these colleges have issued so many diplomas that they have become known even in France and terranay, and officials in those countries have made inquiries regarding their mature. But after the action of the Regents to day the diplomas will no longer be issued. various red, white and blue colored glasses. It took

### A "TRADES CARNIVAL" AT RAHWAY.

MANY CHURCHES INTERESTED-THE TRIBUNE ERPRESENTED IN THE DRILL CORPS.

The "Trades Carnival," which has been auticipate with so much interest at Rahway, N. J., was ophast night in the Young Men's Christian Association Building under most favorable conditions. The build ing was crowded to the doors with interested spec tarors. Ten large booths had been erested for the dis play of articles for sale, each in charge of women from one of the various churches. The churches and boothare as follows: second Presbyterian, art booth First Presbyterian, fancy booth; Second Methodist

he first prize for best shooting is a A head-pin tournament is in progress in the sowling alley, with handsome medals for first and

the drill of twenty-four young women, each rep-resenting some trude. For weeks they have been jr., and much interest was shown in their appearance. At 9 o'clock the gymnasium floor was cleared and headed by their commander the twenty-four young women march out oh the floor. The large calledes were packed with people, who greeted the drill-corps with lond applause. Each member carried a banner, on which was inscribed the trade rep esented. The costumes were artistle and representative. In addition to the local tradesmen, the two local papers, "New-Jersey Advocate" and "Union Democrat," and two New-York papers. The Tribune (dally, semi-weekly and weekly) and 'Mull and Exress," were represented. The young women repre-enting the several editions of The Tribune were dressed as Goddesses of Liberty and carried handsome shields in tricolors, bearing the fittes of the three editions of The Tilbune. Their names were Miss Anna Brower (daily), Miss Nettle Marsh (weekly), Miss Mildred Lawrence (semi-weekly).

The drill was a marvel of dexterous manaeuvres and evolutions, and would have done credle to a rack Knight Templor commandery; The carnival dill close this evening.

A SYNDICATE AFTER THE PROPERTY.

THE UNION CLUB AND OTHERS MAY BUY THE ST. LUKE'S HOSPITAL PLOT.

Washington Heights approaches, the question of finding a purchaser for the present property in Fifth-ave., from Pifty-fourth to Fifty-lifth st., becomes of more and more interest. It was learned yesterday that a syndicate is forming to buy the entire plot, which, being 400 feet deep, contains thirty-two city lots. This syndicate is organizing with the understanding that the Union thus will buy one-fourth of the property, 100 feet in the avenue and 200 in Fifty-fourth-st.

Some time ago the trustees of the hospital ffxee \$2,500,000 as the price for all the land. They demanded \$1,000,000 from the club for the eight lots, declaring that to have a clubhouse on the cereer would lessen the value of the rest of the plot. The Union Club offered \$700,000. It was understood that the other side lowered its figures to \$300,000, last an agreement was never reached. The club has searched Fifth-ave, in vain for another site, and its members are being forced to the conclusion that the Fifty-fourth-st, corner must eventually

George Macculloch Miller and Samuel D. Babcock, trustees of the hospital, could not be seen last night, and is not known that the syndicate has gone so far as actually to begin negotiations.

THE NEW FORK'S LAST TRIP FROM QUEENSTOWN.

The American Line steamer New-York sailed at 1:30 m. yesterday from Queenstown for this post. She has m board 150 first cabin, 325 second cabin and 400 steerage pastengers. This is her last trip from Queenstown, her sailing port hereafter being Southampton. The White Star steamer Majestic galled from Queenstown about half an hour after her rival, and as this is the last opportunity they may have of racing from the same port, it is not improbable that both captains will avail themselves of the opportunity and endeavor to make a new record.

Old Dominion Cigarettes

lead in merit and popularity. One trial of this brand is sufficient to make a permanent customer. Photograph in each pack-

### Don't leave home mad

If your breakfast doesn't happen to

TELL YOUR WIFE To have

> For breakfast to-morrow.

erday.

These divisions have permitted considerable manipu tation of through rates, and a change is ardently desired the joint committee recommended that the presidents

LITTLE ROCK AND MEMPHIS SOLD.

Memphis, Tenn., Feb. 9.—The Atchison, Topeka and San'a Fe Ratiroad Company has a surprise in store for its rivals, the Missouri Pacific and the Illinois Central. Negotiations have been quietly pending for some time for the purchase of the Little Rock and Memphis by the Atchison people, and it is learned that the deal has about been completed. The Santa Fe route offered to purchase the Little Rock and Memphis and complete the gap between Little Rock and Parls, Tex., if the citizens of Mem-phis would take a small amount of stock and secure for the company terminal facilities in this city. The Illinois Central made an effort to purchase the Lit-tle Rock and Memphis a week ago.

A NEW WESTERN PASSENGER AGREEMENT,

new agreement. This approval is accompanied by that of twenty-four present and prospective mem-hers, among the latter being the Alton and Jacksonville Southeastern. No trouble is expected over the remaining sections of the agreement, and Western

Only one other officer in active crysice has received the brevet of bligatier-general in this State, Colonel Em-mons Clarke, of the 7th Regiment, who was brevetted by mons Clarke, of the 7th Regiment, who was brevetted by Governor Hill. The rank is one of courtery only, the insignia, the gold stats, being worn on the collar instead of on the shoulders. Colonel Cavanagh is now outlied to be addressed as "General," but he has only the rank and authority of a colonel in all official functions.

There has been some speculation as to whether he will retire from active service with his new honors, or will remain at the head of his regiment. It was thought by many that he would retire an the completion of his twenty-five years of service as colonel, last November. It is probable that he would have retired, but for considerations concerning the succession. It is admitted by all that he has been an efficient officer, and has succeeded admirably in keeping down internal dissensions in the regiment; but his advancing age has suggested that it would be a physical impossibility for him to continue in

PROMENADE WEEK BEGINS AT PRINCETON.

Princeton, N. J., Feb. 9 (special),-Promenado week at Princeton opened this evening with the first ssembly of the Princeton dancing class, at the iouse of Allan Marquand. A large number of students and guests from other cities were in attend-ance. Among those present were Mrs. Bayard Henry, Miss Robeson, Miss Fair, Miss Reeves and Miss Houston, of Philadelphia; Mrs. and Miss Par-nell, of Bultimore, and Miss Swift, Miss Kittridge and Miss Bassett, of New-York. The patronesses of the assembly were Mrs. Alfred B. Baker, Mrs. Henry B. Fane, Mrs. T. Harrison-Garrett, Mrs. John F. Hageman, Mrs. Charles G. Rockwood, Mrs. Frank-

American Institute was held inst evening at No. 113 West Thirly-eighth-st., and resulted as follows: President, J. Trumbull Smith; vice-presidents, Walter Shriver and Zuchariah Dederick; trustees, James G. Powers, Vincent C. King and John A. Mapes; auditor, Muces Slater.

Street creles yesterday at the announcement made in The Tribune that the banks of New-York City

suit.

Heckers BUCKWHEAT CAKES

RAILWAY INTERESTS.

DISCUSSION AND DECISION AS TO RATES. The joint committee of the trunk lines and the Central Traffic Association ended its sessions yes The reports of the sub-committees of the passenger and freight agents were accepted, but they did not embrace any radical recommendations. The passenger committee could not agree upon any plan for abolishing commissions on passenger business in Central Traffic Association territory, and suggested that the question be referred back to the presidents. Some roads, whose co-operation in commission reform is esential to any successful plan, were not represented. The principal freight subject under discussion was the division of through rates from junction points between Chicage and St. Louis on traffic coming from Missearri

The joint committee recommended that the presauchts and executive officers of the associated roads confer with the far Western lines, with a view to effecting an agreement on divisions that will remove the danger of the present manipulations. The question of rates by the roads which have steamer lines across Lake Michigan was settled by an agreement to aboitsh all "diacrentials," placing all the lake routes upon an equality. This agreement will take effect on March 1.

Chicago, Feb. 9.-The reorganization committee

of the Western Passenger Association has unant-mously approved the main part of the proposed

The news of the honor done to Colone: James Cavanagh, of the 69th Regiment, by Governor Flower, in brevelling him a brigadier-general, was received by members of the ing colonel of the First Brigade, but is also the ranking colonel of the State militia, the date of his commission being November 29, 1807. The next in rank is Colonel George D. Scitt, of the Sth Regiment, who was commissioned in 1859. Colonel Cavanagh has been in the service since 1852, when he enlisted as a private in Company E, coth Regiment. He was at the front with the regiment for nearly three years of the Civil War and made an envisible record. He was once severely wounded.

Only one other officer in active crycic has received

as can be learned the arrangements for shipment do not exceed \$3,500,000. It was said, however, that there may be large exports by next Tuesday's German steamer. How far the confident policy of the banks may affect prospective shipments may not be estimated. Some bankers believe that the continued good demand for railroad bands from European investors may reduce the movement, although the defent of silver repeal in the House of Representatives may possibly have an unhappy effect abroad.

It was said by well-informed bankers yesterday that most of the bariks to which had been suggested the iden of exchanging part of their gold reserve for regiment; but his advancing age has suggested that it would be a physical impossibility for him to continue in command long. His friends say that he has no intention of resigning at present, and would not have accepted the brevet commission if it would have interfered with his duties. The officers and men of the 69th Regiment were especially pleased at the courtesy extended to their commander. The honor was conferred upon the recommendation of Adjutant-General Porter, but it is understood that members of the regiment and of other regiments were interested in behalf of Colonel Cavanagh. sponded to the movement. Decided surprise was expressed when it was rumored that the National City and the Hanover National Banks had held aloof from their colleagues. The first named bank on last Saturday held \$6,084,600 in specie-the largest amount that any single bank had. The Hanover National held #4,026,000 specie, the fifth largest erested in behalf of Colonel Cavanagh. amount in the entire list of banks which are members

In Satterthwaite, Mrs. William M. Sloane, Mrs. Charles McMillian and Mrs. Edwin White, all of Princeton. To-morrow evening the junior promenade will take place in the gymnasium.

FOR TAKING THE FIELD AGAINST THE SIOUX. Omaha, Feb. 9.—A dispatch from Pine Ridge to "The Bee" says: "The Uncapapa boy Mark, who was one of the murderers of the four miles at the beef camp on White Clay Creek, was brought into the agency to-day. He is under guard at the camp of Young-Man-Afmid-Of-His-Horses, and will be turned over to the United States Marshal to-mor-row. Two Strikes is expected to die before morning. The bringing of the murderer to the agency is likely to cause considerable excitement, but the whites and friendlies here have confidence in Cap-tain Brown's ability to cope with the hostiles. "A dispatch from Robinson, where the first bat-talion of the 9th Cavalry is stationed, says that ar-

WALL STREET GRATIFIED. PLEASED WITH THE ACTION OF THE BANKS. THEIR OFFERS OF GOLD TO THE GOVERNMENT CAUSE A FEELING OF CONFIDENCE IN . FINANCIAL CIRCLES. Surprise and gratification were expressed in Wall

had decided to take upon themselves part of the

burden of supplying the gold called for by Europe. The news imparted decided confidence among those

persons who have been dreading to see the gold to-

serve of the National Treasury reduced to the limit

of \$100,000,000, the amount that was agreed upon as

a safe defence when specie payments were resumed

by the Government in 1870. It served to offset a large part of the unfavorable influence which was exerted by the advices from Washington of the de-

feat of the attempt to secure consideration in the House of Representatives of the Silver Repeal bill.

It is felt almost universally that the action of the

city banks was a pledge of harmony among financial

interests in any measures which might be required

to allay the recent alarm in the business community

respecting the silver question.

The action of the banks has shown a unanimity

of feeling, irrespective of all political considerations,

of reening, irrespective of all political considerations, that it would be unfair to permit the Government to be forced at this juncture into hasty action on financial politics, or to be compelled, owing to a selfish course of conduct by the banks, to draw upon its \$100,000,000 reserve in order to meet the requirements of solitions of solid. The most integral is

ments of shippers of gold. The most interesting sub-

ject of speculation in banking circles now is whether

the present Administration will decide to negotiate

bonds in order to place the gold resources of the

Treasury beyond the possibility of attack. Now that

the relief from the anxiety respecting the silver problem has been refused by Congress in the direction

of a repeal of the law for compulsory silver pur-chases, there are many bankers who expect a different

course to be taken by the National authorities. The

men downtown who view the situation with a desire

to manipulate it for partisan advantage, are nappuy

extremely few in number. The conservative bankers

of both political faiths recognize in the silver ques-

tion a subject out of the realm of politics, and as

one whose solution in the best interests of the people, is ard ntly desired by both Democrats and Re-

publicans. The Idea of a fresh issue of Government bonds is generally approved by bankers, and it is

among only a few that the suggestion is heard of

the possibility of doubt as to the ample powers al-

ready secured to the Secretary of the Treasury for the

purpose of maintaining specie payments. The present

fime is also deemed to be a good one for such a loan. The New-York City banks hold more than

\$70,000,000 in gold, and the amount of gold in the

United States is said by experts to be larger than ever before. The money markets are full of loanable funds at such low rates of interest as almost to be

an objectionable feature of the financial situation

Many experienced bankers contend that a Government

bond issue, while assuring beyong question the in-

tegrity of every form of currency issued by the United

States, would also bring Europe to realize that its fears as to the gold basis of this country were with-

out foundation, and that a contest for gold into which this Nation might throw itself would be disastrous in

the end to every Government that was met in the contest. There is little dispute among bankers that

a loan of \$50,000,000 at 3 per cent could be negotiated

by the Treasury Department without disturbance to

Yesterday there was \$3,500,000 gold transferred

from the banks to the Sub-Treasury in exchange for

Friday, the leaders in the movement having been

icorge F. Baker, president of the First National;

J. Edward Simmons, president of the Fourth National,

the legal tender obligations of the Nation, and Presi-

explanaton could be obtained.

present emergency. Jesse Seligman said: "The ac

as the people are, but I do not believe there has been any real cause for anxiety about the situation. The present gold export movement is not likely to continue much longer, as France and Austria will soon complete all their requirements for gold. The gold in this country is ample for all needs."

The views of most stock brokers were expressed

of Consumption is stopped short by Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. Always, if you haven't waited beyond reason, there's complete recovery and cure. In those scrofulous con-ditions of the blood which invite Consumption; in severe, linger-

cure. In those servicious conditions of the blood which invite Consumption; in severe, lingering Coughs, and Weak Lungs, which "threaten you with it," in Consumption itself, and when other help has failed—this medicine is a proved remedy.

As a blood-cleanser, strengthrestorer, and feeh-builder, nothing like it is known to medical science. The "Biscovery" far surpasses nasty Cod Liver Oil and all its filthy compounds as a flesh-builder for those reduced in weight below a bealthy standard. It is gnaranteed, as no other medicine of the kind. In all lingering Bronchial, Threat, and Lung effections, and in overy disease that can be reached through the blood, if it ever fails to benefit or cure, you have your money back.

Prompt relief and a permanent cure for your Catarrh, will certainly follow the use of Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy. Its makers will pay \$500 reward for any incurable case.

THE ONWARD MARCH

legal-tender notes. A dozen banks joined in the tribution. There had previously been \$2,000,000 gold exchanged in the same way. This was done on last

the money markets.



### BABIES ON FIRE.

Babies burning up, babies in agony from itching and burning eczemas and other torturing, disfiguring, itching, burning, bleeding, scaly and blotchy skin and scalp diseases. None but mothers realize how these little ones suffer when their tender skins are literally on fire. To know that a single application of the CUTICURA REMEDIES will in the great majority of cases afford instant relief, permit rest and sleep, and point to a permanent and economical (because most speedy) cure, and not to use them is to fail in your duty. Think of the years of suffering entailed by such neglect, years not only of physical but of mental suffering by reason of personal disfigurement. Why delay. a moment longer the use of these great skin cures, blood purifiers, and humor remedies? Cures made in infancy and childhood are speedy, economical, and almost invariably permanent.

Sold everywhere. Price: CUTICURA, 50c.: SOAP. 25c.: RESOLVENT. \$1. Prepared by POTTER DRUG AND CHEMICAL CORPORATION. Boston. "All About the Skin, Scalp and Hair," 64 pages, 300 Diseases, mailed free.

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New ideas and designs are being constantly added to our celebrated line of Sterling ware. It merits and enjoys an international reputation.

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SILVERSMITHS, 37 Union Square, N. Y.

wille southeastern. No trouble is expected over the remaining sections of the agreement and western president of the Fourth National and Henry W. Cannon, president of the Class National and Henry W. Cannon, president of the Class National and Henry W. Cannon, president of the Class National and Henry W. Cannon, president of the Class National and Henry W. Cannon, president of the Class National and Henry W. Cannon, president of the Class National and Henry W. Cannon, president of the processor word or settlem was stricken out and replaced by others susceptible of no doubtful meaning. Every dispute and arbitration method the disagreement was curefully gone over, and the result embodied in the new agreement. It is the general belief that no arbitration will ever be held under the agreement. It must be a new material that the arrow of the association which can lead to an arbitration.

THE N. Y. AND N. E. ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

It was runnered yesteday in Wall Street that the arrow and the control of the New-Kork and New dent Williams, of the Chemical, was reluctant to tell of any amounts excepting that which his own institution had contributed. The original \$2,000,000 gold colon, hay, oats, barley and all the small products is the charactible, and these resources are all inestimable in value and good for almost all time to one and are derived from the vast richness that comes from below the surface of the earth. The immense value of simber must also be included. All these live valuable assets are what make the credit of the United states. Government stand as among nations supreme when taken in connection with the energy and wonderful natural money-making and developing powers of the great American people. The United States Government in its finances is connected with the banks of the entire cumtry with as strong a tie as that which united the Siamese twins. Their interests are identical, their success and future are equally dependent upon each other, and the confidence in and high credit of both are, as it were, matrimonially joined together, hence the Government and the banks must stand and will stand by each other inseparably. So, of course, when the Government wants gold, the banks will stand ready to deliver it in exchange for greenbacks or United States bonds, citiler of which are as good as gold to the banks. The notes they can pay out and the bonds they can deposit with the Controller, and issue 60 per cent of their face value in their own bills against them, which is the most legitimate and best paper money known to the world. Their gold is of no less to them excepting as money, the same as greenbacks and their own national currency. tution had contributed. The original \$2,000,000 gold deposited last Friday for legal tenders was divided as follows: From the First National, \$1,000,000, and from the Pourth National and the Chase National, \$500,000 each. The \$5,800,000 gold that has been placed at the disposal of the National Treasury will prevent the Treasury's absolutely free gold from falling below the amount now held—about \$8,000,000 ex-clusive of the \$100,000,000 reserve—unless the shipments of the yellow metal by to-morrow's French steamer prove to be larger than expected. There are some reports that the experts to-morrow will reach \$5,000,000, but this is possibly exaggerated. So far

THE PITTSBURG ANARCHISTS CONVICTED.

Pittsburg, Feb. 9.-The trial of Carl Nold and Heary Bauer, as accessories to Bergman, the anarchist, is begun before Judge Slagle to-day. The Commonwealth was represented by Assistant District-Attorney Goelting, and the defence by W. D. Moore and ring, and the defence by W. D. Moore and Josepa Friedman. There was a large attendance of spectators, including a number of well-known anarchists. Bergman, who is now serving a term in the peak tentlary for the crime, was brought over by order of Court, and after being identified, was taken back to prison. The prosecution had no difficulty in proving the charge, and the defence attempted to of the Clearing House. Inquiry at the two banks prove an allbi, but failed. In charging the jury, Judge Slagle said he considered the evidence strong enough to convict and instructed the jury to return efficited no information on the subject. The rumors were not denied and criticism of the reputed course of these institutions was withheld until some offical a verdict in accordance therewith. The jury was out ten minutes and returned a verdict of gailty. While Bankers and brokers down town expressed the they were out Judge Slagle called Bauer up and fined him \$50, and sentenced him to sixty days in ntmost satisfaction at the voluntary steps of the leading banks to assist the National Treasury in keeping a generous supply of gold on hand in the jail for contempt of court in refusing to answer questions while on the witness stand. The same defendants will be on trial again to-morrow on another tion of the banks is what should have been looked

A FAMOUS WAR HORSE DEAD, Pittsfield, Mass., Feb. 0.—" Mrs. Gaines." the famous war-horse of Colonel Auchmuty, of Lenox, died yet, terday, aged thirty-six years.

RUFUS HATCH SERIOUSLY ILL. Rufus Hatch, the well-known financier, is reported to be seriously ill at his home in Spuyten Duyvil. Its his been confined to his house for over a week, as is suffering from a complication of diseases which lave led to heart trouble. It was not until his yesterday afternoon that Mr. Hatch's friends learned that he was in a serious condition.

ORDERED TO LEAVE THEIR UNION. Knoxville, Tenn., Feb. 9.—A sensation has been caused in the runks of the Order of Railway Teleg-raphers of the East Tennessee system by an order from the general manager's office that all members of that organization must resign membership or loss

GENERAL BEAUREGARD OUT OF DANGER. New-Orleans, Feb. 9.—In response to inquiries at General Beauregard's house, the information is given that the General has almost entirely recovered from the attack of colic with which he was prestrated last Sunday. His physician considers him enti-

New fast line to Ottawa via New-York Central